

# THE LEXINGTON PROGRESS.

"We Seek of Men as we Find them and of Things as they are Unfolded to Us."

VOLUME XXV111

LEXINGTON TENNESSEE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1913.

NUMBER 20

## FIFTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

**Law Making Body of Tennessee Re-Organized by Fusionists, Electing White and Stanton Speakers of Senate and House Respectively.**

After much of advance "conferring" and dickers innumerable being offered to prevent the consummation of the fusion of the independent Democrats, the Republicans and the Shelby county delegation to organize both branches, the House of the Fifty-Eighth General Assembly of Tennessee met at noon and the Senate at 12:15 p. m. in Nashville, last Monday.

Senator S. H. Williams, of Dyersburg, put in nomination the Hon. Newton H. White, of Giles county, and the nomination was seconded by Senators Fisher of Shelby county, and Cecil, of Scott county. Speaker White received 19 votes, himself voting for Senator Williams, who placed his name before the body.

On the Regular side Senator Baxter, of Davidson, nominated Senator Elkins, of Weakley, and that nomination was seconded by Senators Worley, Walsh and Stewart.

The vote in detail follows:

For White—Blakemore, Brett Butler, Cecil, Church, Crawford, Fisher, Fitzpatrick, Fulton, Hare, Harne, Maxwell, McKin-

ney, Morrell, Pardue, Thomas, Underwood, Walker, Williams. Total, 19.

For Elkins—Bass, Baxter, Clement, Draughton, Lambert, McAlister, Pope, Smith, Stewart, Walsh, Welch, Worley. Total 10.

For Williams—White.

Honorable William Staton, of the Shelby county delegation, was elected Speaker of the House over Hon. Andrew L. Todd, of Murfreesboro, Rutherford county, receiving 57 votes to Todd's 36. Mr. Stanton is a regular Democrat, but he stands with the independents in opposition to Ham Patterson, Frank Dibrell and repeal of the present election laws. On the liquor question the Shelby Regular Delegation and the independent Democrats will part company.

It is intimated that the country Regulars will unite in helping to pass a law giving Gov. Hooper addition power in the matter of enforcement of the Prohibition laws and by that means put the burden on him two years hence. The real friends of the Governor ask no greater favor for him.

## January Quarterly Court

**Important Session Which Rushed Business to Completion in half day.**

Twelve of the seventeen justices present, the great rain preventing fuller attendance.

J. E. Segerson, 4th district, re-elected notary.

W. H. McBride, J. M. Johnson and W. H. Rice appointed as committee to let contract to build bridge over Hurricane creek.

W. H. Dennison re-elected Supt. County Schools at salary of \$300 per annum paid by county. Same amount paid by state.

J. W. Ballard, of second district, and J. A. Deere, of third district, were elected members of County High School Board to succeed W. R. Wilson and J. S. Teague, expired.

The following Road Commissioners for the various districts were elected: 1. Frank Rhodes; 2. R. H. Gunter; 3. A. D. Johnson; 4. W. F. White; 5. Hubert Brown; 6. J. C. Davis; 7. J. M. Austin.

The following District Livestock Inspectors elected, the work to begin April 1, or earlier if ordered and the pay to be \$2.00 per day: 1. H. J. Tate; 2. R. H. Gunter; 3. T. R. Sisson; 4. L. R. Newman; 5. M. H. Stewart; 6. J. C. Davis; 7. George Medlin.

Justices H. E. Graper and O. O. Davis and Sheriff J. F. Martin were appointed a committee to have closets and city water put in the courthouse and to put city water in the jail.

## Dr. White.

**Tennessee Live Stock Inspector Speaks Before Congressional Committee.**

Speaking before the House Committee on Agriculture and the Senate Committee on Agriculture on the subject of tick eradication in the South last week, Dr. George R. White, Tennessee Live Stock Inspector, said:

I am here as a representative of tick eradication in all the Southern States in general and tick eradication in Tennessee in particular.

You will observe by reference to the last annual report of the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry that there are 10,000,000 head less beef cattle now than there was six years ago. This shortage of cattle plays an important part in the high cost of living at this time. Unless something radical is promptly done to stimulate cattle raising in the United States there will be no limit to the cattle shortage five or ten years from now.

In my opinion the whole population of this country must look to the Southern States for increased cattle production. Unless and until the Southern cattle tick is eradicated profitable cattle raising in the Southern States is out of the question; it is utterly impossible. With the tick eradicated there is no good reason why the Southern States could not raise 10,000,000, 20,000,000 or even 50,000,000 more cattle annually, in which event the high cost of living—particularly the meat feature of it—would be solved.

## Statement of Condition of the Bank of Lexington

Lexington, Tenn.

At the close of business, Dec. 31, 1912

### RESOURCES

Loans and Overdrafts,	\$98,344.27
Real Estate Furniture and Fixtures,	5,906.15
Cash and Due from Banks,	39,862.64
	\$144,113.06

### LIABILITIES

Capital Stock,	\$30,000.00
Surplus,	1,000.00
Net Earnings,	3,319.51
Deposits,	95,793.55
Bills Payable,	15,000.00
	\$144,113.06

I certify that the above is a true and correct statement as taken from the books of the Bank

C. C. DAVIS, Cashier

Sworn to before me, this Jan. 7, 1913

JNO. S. FIELDER, Notary Public

## Hookworm

**Report on Disease in Tennessee Made to State Board of Health.**

The report of the hookworm has been submitted to Secretary Lillard, of the state board of health, by Dr. Olin West, assistant in charge. Five field men are engaged in this campaign trying to disseminate information as to the necessity for improved sanitation and about disease prevention. It is planned to cover the three divisions of the state in 1913. Free microscopical examinations will be made for any citizen of the state; also will submit specimens to the state board of health or to the representatives in the field.

The report shows there are dispensaries in fifteen counties with appropriations granted through the several county courts of \$1,825. Of the amount \$771.82 has been expended. The report shows 940 physicians interested, 1,437 families examined, 2,765 homes inspected, 238 schools with 25,367 children inspected, 2,631 suspects in schools, 6,442 persons treated for dysentery, 334 by physicians and 6,108 personally. A total of 5,038 cases.

## W. H. Denison.

**Re-elected Superintendent of County Schools in Open Court.**

When the Quarterly County court last Monday afternoon took up the matter of electing a County Superintendent of Public Schools, with the incumbent, W. H. Denison and Prof. O. E. Holmes, of the Henderson county High School, as the only qualified candidates, the balloting was begun in open court and with but twelve of the seventeen members of the court present, the vote was a tie. It was suggested that the Republican members be given time to retire and go into caucus and that step was taken, but four of the Republican members declined to be bound by the caucus and when the balloting was resumed the vote was again a tie, on two trials. It was then suggested by a member that one more ballot be taken before passing the election over till next morning. The suggested ballot was taken and the result was the re-election of Superintendent Denison by the vote of 7 to 5.

Mr. Denison's re-election will give general satisfaction among the people, but it has not been successful in the past. He would have been re-elected for he is a good, hard working, person.

## Mortality Record

**Large Toll Taken by Death During Sixty-Second Congress.**

Washington, Jan. 4.—Mortality records have been broken in the present congress. Since the sixty-second congress began, Vice-President Sherman, six senators and sixteen representatives have died. One representative elect, Joel Cook, of Pennsylvania, died before the congress convened.

The full mortality roll of the sixty-second congress follows: Vice-President Sherman, Senators Frye, the president pro tem; Davis, of Arkansas; Heyburn, Idaho; Taylor, Tennessee; Rayner, Maryland; Nixon, Nevada; Representatives Anderson, Georgia; Bingham, Kipp and McHenry, Pennsylvania; Connell and Malby, New York; Foster, Vermont; Gordon, Tennessee; Hubbard, Iowa; Latta, Nebraska; Madison and Mitchell, Kansas; Loudenslager, New Jersey; Utter, Rhode Island; Wedemeyer, Michigan; and Wood, Louisiana.

Some sort of revenue bill will be passed by the incoming legislature, and it may be this one—Daddy Preston will not recognize his child if he meets it in the big road.

## The Preston Bill.

**Something of the Revenue Measure Prepared by the State Tax Commission.**

The Preston tax assessment bill prepared by the State Tax Commission, of which T. R. Preston, President of the Hamilton National Bank, is Chairman, and intended to be introduced at the coming session of the General Assembly, amending Chapter 206 of the Acts of 1907, entitled "An Act to provide more just and equitable laws for the assessment and collection of revenue for state, county and municipal purposes," has been drafted and is now being printed in pamphlet form for distribution.

The bill covers fifty typewritten pages of legal cap paper and shows in its provisions a careful and exhaustive study of the entire tax system of the state. The new bill amends the existing law in many particulars. It provides for county boards of equalization and a state board of tax commissioners. It repeals the provision creating revenue agents and the present State Board of Equalization.

It requires the assessors to make their report to the County Trustee instead of County Court Clerk. The first amendment of the old law is in section 10 and the new law requires all assessors to turn their tax books when compiled, over to the County Trustee instead of "lists," as now turned over to the County Court Clerks. The county assessors shall give bond in the sum of \$10,000 for the faithful performance of their duties as prescribed under this act, and to take an oath which is prescribed that they will assess all property both real and personal, at its actual cash value, and makes them liable for a failure to properly assess, omit or neglect to assess any property willfully or knowingly.

The bill has many other important provisions, such as requiring the county assessor instead of the county court clerk to make out the tax book. The assessor is required to see in person every tax payer, his agent or attorney and to take his personal statement of all property, real, personal or, mixed. The assessor is required to furnish the District Attorney with a list of all taxpayers who shall have refused or failed to fill out and return tax schedule to the assessor, and it is made perjury to swear falsely as to property.

Articles manufactured from the produce of the state are declared not taxable.

The bill repeals the section of the old law providing for back assessment, provides for the election of a County Board of Equalizers, creates a Board of State Tax Commissioners, with extensive authority for equalizing taxes, one member for each of the three divisions of the state, the State Tax Commission being authorized to appoint an auditor, who with the commission shall have the right to examine the books and records of any officer who collects and disburses state revenue.

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